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West Bridgford Urban District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1953

together with the
REPORT
of the
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR



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WEST BRIDGFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1953)

Chairman:- Councillor Mrs CORA JAMES

Chairman of the Council:- Councillor R.H. TRUMAN, J.P., C.C.

Councillors:-

W. BRALESFORD

J. E. H. MASON

C. B. CRAVEN

H. L. TOPLIS

A. C. FLEWITT, J.P.

G. C. WOODRUFF

A. L. HEASON, A.I.E.E., M.I.E.C.

Mrs I. M. WOOLRICH

P. O. KIRKBY

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

W. B. WATSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

C. WEBB, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.,
Cert. Meat & other Foods Insp.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

B. J. BUCKINGHAM, Cert. R.S.I., &
S.I.E.J.B.

Rodent Officer

F. C. QUINN

Clerk/Typist

Miss E. DEFRIES

Engineer & Surveyor

R. DEWSBERRY, M.I.M. & Cy.E.,
A.M.T.P.I.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEST BRIDGFORD
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the Year 1953

To:
The Chairman and Members of the
West Bridgford Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the Year 1953, along with the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

After a quiet period, given mention in my last Annual Report, a number of new measures affecting Public Health have been brought before Parliament since that Report was issued. Chief among these is the Housing (Repairs and Rent) Bill which seems likely to become law during the present parliamentary session. Also of importance is another Food and Drugs Bill which aims at strengthening the law governing the adulteration and fraudulent misrepresentation of foodstuffs and at the same time foreshadows the introduction of Regulations which will give a greater measure of control over the hygiene of food handling. The reopening of private slaughterhouses has been the subject of hurried measures, pending the formulation of a permanent scheme of "moderate concentration". These measures, of course, properly belong to 1954 and will call for comment in my Annual Report for that year, perhaps in the light of experience in their operation.

In July, 1953, a private member's Bill of interest (The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill) got through Parliament with general approval. It dealt with a number of well recognised anomalies in local government, including some of Public Health importance. The Council acquired additional powers bearing on Public Health in their private Act, which received the Royal assent in July, 1953. An item of special interest is the power to formulate proposals for the establishment of smokeless zones within their administrative area. Any such scheme would require to be approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government before an Order legalising the establishment of a smokeless zone was granted.

No changes in the set up of the National Health Service have been introduced but a Committee of Inquiry was constituted early in 1953 to investigate the financial position of the Service and their deliberations are still in progress. The Minister of Health has said more than once that he wants to try and make the present Service work well and economically and not to try new experiments at present. In spite of this there seems to be an expectation of changes. It is difficult to see how any material change can be made without at the same time taking in hand the reform of local government, and this remains as big a problem as ever.

Many local authorities are already busily engaged in the preparation of schemes for the replacement, alteration, or repair of unfit houses, following on the Minister's exhortation not to wait for the passing of the new Act. In West Bridgford, while there are many houses requiring considerable repair and renovation, there are no "slum clearance areas" and few totally unfit houses. On the other hand there is still a great need of more accommodation. There will always be a demand for houses for young couples but the turn of some other members of the community has come. Widows, spinsters and elderly couples require accommodation suitable for their special needs so that they may be relieved of the necessity of living in "rooms".

I am indebted to my colleagues for their help and co-operation and to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, I acknowledge my appreciation of your unfailing courtesy and interest.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Wm. B. Watson

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

Area of District 3,045 acres

Registrar-General's
estimate of resident
population, mid-1953 23,430

Number of inhabited
houses at 31.12.53 7,889

Rateable value at
9.12.53 £218,750

Product of penny rate
per annum (1953/54) £889

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Live Births	317	158	159
Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	13·5 (Eng. and Wales 15·5)		

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths	265	140	125
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11·3 (Eng. and Wales 11·4)		
Corrected Death Rate	9·3		
Death Rate of infants under one year of age (per 1,000 live births)	18·9 (Eng. and Wales 26·8)		

There was one maternal death.

Live Births			Deaths				Infant Mortality			
Year	Total Number	Rate per 1,000 Population	England and Wales	Total Number	Crude rate per 1,000 population	Corrected Rate	England and Wales	Rate per 1,000 live births	England and Wales	Population
1938	202	9.5	15.1	237	11.2	10.3	11.6	54	53	21,150
1939	196	9.2	15.0	266	12.4	-	12.1	15	50	21,340
1940	228	10.1	14.6	272	12.1	-	14.3	35	55	22,490
1941	218	9.4	14.2	329	14.3	-	12.9	62	59	23,060
1942	277	12.5	15.8	242	10.9	-	11.6	11	49	22,160
1943	298	13.8	16.5	295	13.2	-	12.1	44	49	21,530
1944	376	17.1	17.6	258	11.7	-	11.6	40	46	22,000
1945	319	14.5	16.1	265	12.1	-	11.4	38	46	21,970
1946	347	15	19.1	252	10.9	-	11.5	17	43	23,110
1947	368	15.6	20.5	295	12.5	-	12.0	27	41	23,560
1948	353	14.6	17.9	271	11.2	-	10.8	28	34	24,190
1949	328	13.4	16.7	325	13.3	11.0	11.7	30	32	24,420
1950	318	13.0	15.8	295	12.0	10.0	11.6	22	30	24,600
1951	332	13.4	15.5	335	13.5	11.1	12.5	18	29.6	24,780
1952*	300	12.9	15.3	291	12.5	10.25	11.3	26.6	27.6	23,150
1953	317	13.5	15.5	265	11.3	9.3	11.4	18.9	26.8	23,430

* Alteration of boundary

The above table presents for comparison some of the Vital Statistics of the District and of England and Wales for the past 16 years.

POPULATION

Last year I commented on the surprising fall in the figure of population (apart from the loss due to change of boundary) and ventured to prophesy that the next year would see the loss more than made good. The prediction has proved right and whereas the Urban District lost 163 inhabitants (apart from those in Wilford) in 1951-1952 it has gained 280 in 1952-1953. It is difficult to believe that such variations are actual and not attributable to the fallibility of estimates.

BIRTH RATE

Unexpectedly there was a rally on the part of both national and local birth rates in 1953 and the national figure for the first quarter of 1954 is a further warning against repeating one's conviction that we were on the way to a reversion to pre-war level. Birth rates are partly dependent on factors which are beyond human understanding. If the present halt is sustained the long distance planners will have to discard some of their working data.

In 1938, the first year represented in the table on page 4, the birth rate in West Bridgford was one of the lowest in the country, leaving out of account areas with populations too small to produce acceptable yearly rates and special areas such as those in Central London. Its ratio to the national rate was 0.6. By 1953 this ratio has increased to 0.87 and West Bridgford has risen considerably from its former lowly position in the national tables. If the birth rate had remained, in 1953, at the 1938 figure the number of births would have been 224 instead of 317.

It is also of interest to look back to the first four years of the table and see to what an astonishing extent the deaths exceeded the births.

DEATH RATE

The rate for 1953 was acceptably low. Usually it is only by the application of the comparability factor that the rate for West Bridgford is below the national rate but 1953 was an exception. The excess of births over deaths (52) was greater than in any year since 1948.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

No action under this statute (relating to the compulsory removal of an uncared-for person) became necessary during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

The supply (from the Nottingham Corporation) has been satisfactory in quantity and quality. No samples are taken by this authority.

All the houses in the district are connected to the mains.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There is no material change in the situation since my Report for 1952 was issued.

The work of flood prevention has proceeded without even a threat of flooding from the river and the hope continues to grow that the race against a recurrence of flooding will be won. It is too much to expect that the new defensive measures will not be tested some day. New levels will not be strictly comparable with those of the

past in assessing the threat of flooding but if the public can be confidently assured that the preventive measures have been successful against a volume of water as great as has ever previously been experienced they should be able to meet future threats with confidence.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Controlled tipping continues to be the method of refuse disposal. It is not without its problems and it calls for the exercise of care and supervision, especially when the tipping area is flooded land, but there is no reason to doubt that the land permanently under water through mining subsidence, but now providing a convenient tipping area, will be fully reclaimed without interruption.

HOUSING

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the following figures:-

Housing Accommodation completed during 1953

Number of Permanent Traditional Houses erected by Local Authority = 144

Number of Permanent Traditional Houses erected by Private Enterprise = 128

Number of Conversions to Flats (number of family units) = 11

This is the biggest achievement in West Bridgford for any year since the war, the total for the year exceeding the previous best by 133 and bringing the number of post-war houses erected by the Council to 704, of which 81 are temporary. By the end of the year the Council had erected 210 permanent two-bedroom dwellings, of which 148 were flats and 40 bungalows. These smaller units were in great demand. For elderly people who are healthy and active these units are satisfactory but inevitably the day arrives when these people need a little assistance which would ideally be supplied by near-by helpers appointed for the purpose. This is only one of the many problems presented by the separation of functions between different local authorities. In this case one authority is providing the houses while another is providing institutional accommodation to which the tenants can move when they are no longer able to look after themselves. Another committee of a local authority is trying to prolong the stay in their own homes of these old people by arranging for the service of Home Helps, who may be drawn from any part of the town and not be at hand when most needed. Surely the ideal is the block of attractively laid out units which offer both privacy and communal care. This type of building had its origin in almshouses but there is no stigma attaching to it to prevent its being copied for the benefit of the self-supporting and it seems likely to be the method of choice in the future if the administrative barriers can be broken down.

Last year both the Chief Sanitary Inspector and I referred to the serious deterioration of houses resulting from low rents and high costs of maintenance. Hardly had our reports been presented when the Government announced their proposal to deal with this problem. The Act which will give sanction to the proposed measures has not yet been passed but cannot be long delayed and then we shall be able to judge its merits by experience in practice. Confident predictions of its success without the use of coercion are uncommon but the element of novelty and the disappointing outcome of the 1949 Act combine to make people cautious.

FOOD POISONING

No notifications were received during the year. This may be taken as an assurance that no "outbreak" occurred and in this we may consider ourselves fortunate, for the outbreaks reported from time to time in various parts of the country are not only distressing to the sufferers but worrying to those responsible for the work of prevention and control, and the means of earning for the locality an undesired publicity.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows the incidence, etc., of the notifiable infectious diseases during the year:-

1953

Disease	Notifications	Isolated in Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	33	1	-
Whooping Cough	47	-	-
Measles	204	-	-
Pneumonia	3	-	10 [*]
	287	1	10

* The deaths registered as due to pneumonia bear no relationship to those notified. The notification of only three cases of pneumonia and the recording at the same time of 10 deaths from the disease demonstrates the prevailing failure to notify.

Apart from the recurrence of measles after only a brief respite in the latter half of 1952 the year was a quiet one and we were fortunate to be without poliomyelitis for the first year since it so mysteriously came into prominence in this country in 1947.

Scarlet fever continued to be a nuisance by its "dropping incidence"; that is, one child giving rise to the next case by its presence in school in the early stage of the disease. This is the inevitable result of an infectious disease becoming so mild as not to be easily recognisable in its early stages but we would not have the old position restored. The death rate from scarlet fever in England and Wales in 1950 was only one per million of the population, compared with 130 at the turn of the century and 720 when the great Public Health Act of 1875 was passed. The mention of one of the landmarks of Public Health is not intended to imply that the decline of scarlet fever as a cause of death is attributable to the efforts of man. Whatever may be the merits of the rival claims of man and nature in the decline of measles as a cause of death there can be no doubt that in the case of scarlet fever there has been a lowering of the virulence of the organism - but it remains as infectious as ever.

When we are inclined to take credit for the lowering of death rates, at least those of infectious diseases, we turn with proper humility to the present world-wide threat of poliomyelitis and admit that although better health and nutrition must have an influence the mysterious waxing and waning of the power of microorganisms to cause disease contributes most to the making of

IMMUNISATION IN WEST BRIDGFORD

1947 - 1953

Local Authority			Private			Total			Under 5's as Percentage of previous year's births		
YEAR	Under 5	5-15	Re-in forcing	Under 5	5-15	Re-in forcing	Under 5	5-15	Re-in forcing	TOTALS	
1947	183	25	68	-	-	-	183	25	68	276	53+
1948	218	14	122	-	-	-	218	14	122	354	59+
1949	195	15	149	94	2	20	289	17	169	475	82
1950	137	11	195	93	1	22	230	12	217	459	70
1951	157	13	216	136	3	74	293	16	290	599	92
1952	85	6	172	176	3	88	261	9	260	530	78
1953	83	9	136	169	3	125	252	12	261	525	84

+ Calculated only on local authority figures.

the history of infectious disease in its incidence and fatality. So at least with the diseases for which we have no specific preventative or remedy. It is another matter with the others, of which our proud examples are smallpox and diphtheria. We hope that the world-wide research now being carried out into the natural history of poliomyelitis will result in its transfer to the company of the preventible diseases. Apart from cancer probably no disease has ever engaged such an intensive effort to probe its mystery as has poliomyelitis in recent years and in this disease we have the big advantage and incentive, compared with cancer, not only of knowing that it is an infectious disease but of having isolated the virus.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

It is with relief that your Medical Officer of Health finds his figures under "Totals" in the accompanying Table not much different from those of last year and the percentage figure in the last column appreciably greater. With the general practitioner sharing the work, and the consequent falling away in the numbers attending the immunisation clinic, one gets the impression that parents are becoming indifferent. The maintenance of these figures reflects credit on the Health Visitors who, in their daily contacts with parents, remind them of the need to seek the protection against diphtheria offered by immunisation.

TUBERCULOSIS

For a year or two I included in my Annual Report a table showing the local position as regards incidence of new cases, number of deaths, numbers on register, etc., but as I pointed out at the time, the statistics I produced could not be considered accurate, for various reasons, the chief of which were that there was a good deal of movement into and out of the district on the part of patients and that the register was in need of revision so that the names of those lost sight of could be removed. I decided, therefore, to cease presenting the table; reluctantly, because under suitable conditions such a table can be of great interest. Given a fairly static population of, say, not less than 50,000 population, and a register kept up to date, the figures would be accurate enough to show the local position of a disease which is undergoing considerable changes in its epidemiological features.

One of these features, which is receiving much attention just now, is the way in which the figures of incidence are remaining at their former levels, or are even increasing, while the mortality continues to fall. There is nothing very remarkable about this, of course, in the history of infectious disease, but as tuberculosis is a preventible disease one looks for some statistical indication that our efforts are achieving results. Why then is the number of new cases maintained at its old level or above? Mass radiography is undoubtedly responsible for bringing to light some cases which would not otherwise have been discovered. The alternative term, however, "miniature X-ray", is the more appropriate one to use in describing how to-day many cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are revealed. Besides being used to X-ray the chests of large numbers of people in rapid succession the miniature unit is being used to X-ray the chests of contacts and suspects in a way that the full size unit would never have been used. Many fresh cases are found in this way and the number of notifications thereby increased. Some of these new patients may prove to have been infected by the patient whose discovery started the investigation while others have undoubtedly preceded this particular patient in the incidence of the disease and have either not suspected their condition or suppressed their fears and suspicions.

TUBERCULOSIS (Continued)

Thus, this maintained level of incidence need not be a bad sign and indeed may be a good one. It has, however, led to the issue by the Ministry of Health of a Memorandum on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The Memorandum is not instructional but exhortatory and gives emphasis to what was already known but not always put into practice. It is not possible to discuss the Memorandum in detail but the following extract is gratifying to one who has repeatedly recorded the same conviction in his annual reports: "It is felt that if as much effort is put into the tracing the source of tuberculosis infection as is put into finding out the origin of the typhoid outbreak or tracing the contacts of a smallpox patient the decline in incidence would be accelerated". The author of the Memorandum must, however, be well aware of the special obstacles in the way of those who are ready to respond. No mention is made of the still existing obligation to treat tuberculosis as a special disease, the notification of which must be treated as confidential and not impose on the sufferer a social stigma or loss of freedom. Moreover one of the purposes of the Memorandum is to stimulate cooperation between the various agencies concerned in the control of the disease but this only emphasises the divorcement of these agencies and reminds us of how this was recently increased when the National Health Service came into being.

The need is, so far as this activity is concerned, for the operation of an epidemiologist in every appropriate area, whose duty it would be to investigate every fresh case brought to light and who would have access to all sources of information.

The indefinite, unsatisfactory, and ineffective role of the District Medical Officer of Health has been the subject of complaint on my part on many occasions. He has never been considered as having no responsibility, yet his duties have been ill-defined and his opportunities to do anything helpful (at least if he wanted to avoid trespassing on the province of other officials) very scanty. It is, therefore, of melancholy interest to notice that in the Memorandum the District Medical Officer of Health is not once mentioned. If this meant that his responsibilities had entirely vanished it would not be so bad but he is still in the unfortunate position of being open to criticism for doing nothing. It is to him that notifications of the disease are first directed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1953

To the Chairman and Members of the
West Bridgford Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my annual report for the year 1953.

The following is a list of the inspections and re-inspections
made during the year:-

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections</u>
Notifiable Diseases	25	2
Sanitary Defects	109	380
Housing Defects	128	710
Overcrowded Houses	2	2
Dustbins	316	243
Shops	22	2
Factories (with power)	220	1
Factories (without power)	61	-
Bakehouses	32	-
Laundries	1	-
Outworkers Premises	57	-
Smoke Observations	9	-
Drainage Defects	240	203
Swine, Fowls and other animals	18	-
Water Supply	17	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	11	3
Deposits of Refuse	3	1
Petroleum Installations	70	26
Miscellaneous	514	-
Insect Infestations	19	6
Moles	2	-
Rats	21	-
Owners, etc, interviewed	149	-
Food Inspections	11	-
Restaurants	49	-
Meat Shops	124	-
General Food Shops	184	-
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	78	-
Fish Shops	58	-
Fried Fish Shops	25	-
Ice Cream Premises	80	-
Dairies, etc.	95	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Totals =</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>1,581</u>

COMPLAINTS

During the year the following 501 complaints were received and dealt with:-

General defects	139
Dustbins	161
Drainage defects	152
Nuisance from pigs, fowls and keeping of animals	3
Deposits of refuse	1
Insect infestations	21
Offensive odours	15
Smoke nuisance	7
Re Food supplies	1
Re Catering arrangements	1

501

NOTICES

The following table gives details of notices served and complied with during the year:-

	<u>Notices Served</u>	<u>Notices complied with</u>
Public Health Act (Preliminary)	63	48
Housing Act (Do.)	44	46
Public Health Act (Dustbins)	186	97
	(By owners)	99
	(By Council)	
Public Health Act (Statutory)	1	1
Housing Act (Do.)	1	0
Factories Act	1	1
Shops Act	1	1
Verbal	13	13
	<hr/> 310 <hr/>	<hr/> 306 <hr/>

RODENT CONTROL

The Council are still in receipt of a 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for this work with the exception of that carried out at business premises for which a small charge is made.

During the year 266 complaints of infestations were received and dealt with, the operator making 1,412 visits including 967 surveys of the properties other than those complained of and 396 rat bodies and 145 mice bodies were recovered. On premises where "gassing" was carried out and "spoon baiting" of runs etc., it was not possible to recover all the bodies so that the total number of rodents destroyed will be in excess of the above figures.

A percentage of the sewers in the district were test baited during the year with negative results.

HOUSING

Although there has been an increase in the numbers of new houses built during the year, both by the Council and private enterprise the rate of delapidation of the older houses has not been checked to any noticeable extent. The new legislation at present being debated in Parliament may have a beneficial affect on this problem.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Complaints alleging smoke nuisances were followed up and advice and assistance given where necessary.

The deposit gauge at the Council Depot was in use for the whole of the year and extracts from the Analyst's reports are given below:-

Monthly Deposit				
Month	Water insoluble matter	Water soluble matter	Total Deposit in tons per square mile.	Rain in inches
JANUARY	7°12	3°79	10°91	0°81
FEBRUARY	6°19	4°94	11°13	1°41
MARCH	6°12	3°70	9°82	1°17
APRIL	5°01	5°22	10°23	1°90
MAY	4°68	5°05	9°73	2°17
JUNE	6°50	7°19	13°69	3°52
JULY	6°32	3°56	9°88	1°96
AUGUST	8°66	4°58	13°24	1°96
SEPTEMBER	5°80	3°18	8°98	1°54
OCTOBER	3°39	5°17	8°56	2°61
NOVEMBER	2°79	3°65	6°44	1°18
DECEMBER	1°98	2°50	4°48	0°88
TOTALS =	64°56	52°53	117°09	21°11

These results compare satisfactorily with those from similar districts in other parts of the country but should not on this account be viewed complacently. The above table shows that on average 46°42 tons of soot, grit, etc., are deposited on West Bridgford every month or 557°09 tons per year.

MILK

At the end of the year the register showed that there are 9 dairies and 29 distributors of milk in the district.

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949 consisted of 16 dealers licences and 5 supplementary licences for the sale of Pasteurised milk, 15 dealers licences and 5 supplementary licences for the sale of sterilised milk and 11 dealers licences and 5 supplementary licences for the sale of tuberculin tested milk. Supplementary licences are issued to dealers whose business premises are outside this area and who have been issued with dealers licences by other authorities.

MILK (continued)

The production of milk on farms is now under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who operate through the County Agricultural Executive Committee. The production of Pasteurised and Sterilised milk is under the control of the County Council.

During the year 92 samples of milk were taken and submitted for analysis comprising 3 Tuberculin tested, 31 Tuberculin tested pasteurised, 39 Pasteurised and 19 Sterilised.

One Tuberculin tested pasteurised and two Pasteurised milks failed to pass the methylene blue test but the analyst remarked that the shade temperature at the time these samples were taken was above 65°F a temperature above which the Methylene Blue test becomes unreliable.

ICE CREAM

There are now no local manufacturers of ice cream, all supplies coming from outside the area. Checks are made on retailers premises and 6 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. All were placed in Grade I.

FOOD

The food shops in the district are quite satisfactory. It has not been necessary to condemn any meat offered for sale. The meat sold in this district is obtained from the Nottingham abattoir where it is inspected by the City Sanitary Inspectors.

Regular visits are paid to cafes and other food preparing premises and advice and instruction is given where necessary.

The Council has adopted the Model Byelaws of the Ministry of Food relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air. It has not been found necessary to take any action under these Byelaws.

The following items of food were voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers when found to be unfit for food:-

Jellied Veal	6 lbs	Blown
Boneless Cooked Ham	24 lbs 7 ozs.	Decomposed
Corned Beef	6 lbs	Decomposed
Halibut	10 lbs	Unsound
Sardines	- 13½ ozs.	Blown
Peaches (tinned)	- 15½ ozs.	Leaking & mouldy
Cherries in syrup (tinned)	14 lbs 12 ozs	Blown
Pineapple chunks (jars)	2 lbs 5½ ozs.	Fermented & "
Pineapple, crushed (tinned)	14 ozs.	Leaking
Sugar	56 lbs	Contaminated by mice.
Tinned Liquid eggs	98 lbs	Decomposed

220 lbs 3½ ozs.

I wish to express to the Council my gratitude and thanks for their help and support and also to the Medical Officer of Health, the Health Department staff, and to my colleagues in other departments, my sincere thanks for their co-operation.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

C. WEBB

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938

The Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Nottinghamshire County Council has submitted his annual report on samples taken in West Bridgford during 1953. These samples consisted of the articles named below:-

Advocaat	Liquid Apple Green Food Colouring
Beef Dripping	Margarine
Black Pudding	Meat Pie (4 samples)
Butter	Milk Beverage
Carrots, tinned	Milk Condensed
Cheeselets	Minced Chicken
Cooking Fat	Nutmegs, ground
Cornflour	Piccalilli
Custard Powder	Pickles, Mixed
Dates	Sardines, (4 samples)
Egg Yellow Food Colouring	Sausage, Tomato
Flour, Self-raising	Semolina
Golden Raising Powder	Sponge Cakes
Gravy Thickener	Sugar Peas
Ice Cream (2 samples)	Tea
Icing Sugar	Vegetables, mixed
Lemon Squash	Whisky

All the above 41 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and found to be genuine.

In addition one sample of Potted Shrimps was found to contain 180 parts per million of zinc - this was reported to the manufacturer with a view to future contamination being prevented.

Four samples of Pork sausage were also obtained and one sample was found to be 20.6% deficient in Meat. The manufacturer was successfully prosecuted and fined £10. 0. 0, plus £1. 15. 0. costs.

The Department Inspectors also tested 120 samples of milk 9 of which were found to be deficient due to natural causes.

51 samples of Pasteurised and Heat Treated milks were taken of which 1 failed to comply with the appropriate tests under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-50.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	61	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	81	183	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	37	37	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	131	281	2	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to by H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	-	1
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	1
<u>TOTAL</u>	6	6	-	3

PART VII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)</u>
Wearing apparel, making etc.	40
Lace, lace curtains and nets	15
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	2
	<u>57</u>
	Total =

